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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

Manpower

1. [redacted] military service at the Regional Induction Commission (Rejonowa Komenda Uzupelnien - RKU) in Warsaw /5215N -2100E/ in [redacted] 1944 I knew of no formal military induction system which was being followed, nor do I know what class was being inducted at that time. I do not [redacted] how many volunteers and inductees were examined at that time nor if any deferment policy was being followed. The physical examination and processing (receiving of uniform, etc.) took place immediately upon my volunteering. 25X1
2. Volunteers and inductees had no choice as to what branch or service they were to be assigned; all went into the infantry. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] never heard of labor units or other special units for politically unreliable personnel in 1944-45. At the time [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] there was no political screening, but when [redacted] the [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] checked for political reliability. [redacted]
the KBW School at Jaskow /5119N -2228E/, outside Lublin, [redacted]
no idea as to the branch or service [redacted] KBW officers 25X1
were, then, basically infantry officers.
3. From hearsay, talks and discussions with officer friends and inductees, I believe that members of the incoming class were first notified by mail to report to the RKU; then they were called up for examination and assigned. After three months of infantry type training, they took their oath of service.

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[illegible]

-2-

Year Classes

4. Officers and EM serving in the KBW (Korpus Bezpieczenstwa Wewnetrznego - Internal Security Corps) and WOP (Wojsko Ochrony Pogranicza - Military Border Guard) were drafted to serve for a specific time, whereas those who served with the UB (Urząd Bezpieczenstwa - Security Office) and the MO (Milicja Obywatelska - Citizens' Militia) were regulars and served for an unspecified time or for life. Members of the UB and the MO received better pay and had a greater job security than did the KBW and the WOP. KBW and WOP officers were to serve 10 to 12 years. I presume that officers in all branches of military service had to serve the same length of time or longer.
5. The prevailing system utilized by both the Polish Army and the Internal Security Forces was to have two full classes on active duty simultaneously, with another class in the process of being called up. I have no information on the "double call-up" of classes in 1951.
6. The following is a list of the length of service for NCOs and privates in the Polish Army:

Length of Service	Arm/Service	Youngest Class	Oldest Class
(a) 30 months as of Aug 51	KBW	First increment of the class of 1932 was called up in Apr 52	1930. First increment of the class of 1929 was demobilized in January-February 1952. The last increment was demobilized in March and April 1952.
(b) 30 months as of Aug 51	WOP	as above	as above
(c) 30 months	Army (Inf)	First increment of the class of 1932 was called up in the spring of 1952	1929. Last increment was to be demobilized in late 1952.
(d) 36 months	Navy	unk	unk
(e) 36 months	Air Force	unk	unk
(f) 32 months	Tank & Artillery	1932	1929

I am not able to give information on planned or expected call-ups in the future.

Retention of NCOs

7. Whenever the KBW or WOP wished to retain an NCO, his organization headquarters merely notified him that he had been retained, without further administrative action. Another method of retaining NCOs was to delay their demobilization date and papers. Promises of higher rank, better pay and more privileges were also used as inducements.

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-3-

Reserve Training

8. Members of older classes (1922-28) who had not served in the Army prior to 1951-52 were given six months of basic training and then demobilized. Reserve officers of all arms and services (number of officers unknown to me) were called up for refresher training (infantry) for the first time in the autumn of 1949. They were called up for periods varying from three to six months.

9. Only a very small percentage of the reserve officers (actual number and percentage unknown) who had been called up for reserve training in 1950 and 1951 were returned to civilian life. The greater percentage was given assignments as factory supervisors, managers of State Cooperatives, etc. Officers who had been thus assigned received their uniforms from the Army and their salary from the state factory or from whatever state business utilized their services. The reserve officers who were returned to civilian status were those under suspicion of being politically unreliable.

25X1 10. [redacted] KBW and WOP reserve officers received infantry refresher training and that upon their recall to active duty they were assigned only to the infantry as infantry officers.

11. I am not knowledgeable concerning the method used in calling up reserve officers for military training, nor have I any information on the equipment of the reserves or details of reserve status (percentage of reserves, degree of former training, age limits, promotion policy, etc); however, [redacted] the annual reserve officers' training was directly under Soviet military supervision.

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25X1 12. [redacted] there were reserve officers' training schools at Poznan (Posen) /5225N-1658E/ and Katowice /5016N-1901E/; however, I have no details on these schools.

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